Morning Oregonian.

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The Daily Oregonian.

HENRY L. PITTOCK, Proprietor.

THE DAILY MORNING OREGONIAN is published every morning except Sunday and delivered by carriers to subscribers in Portland at 37½ cents a week. Single copies, 12½ cents. By Mail or Express, to any part of the State at $10 per annum in advance; $6 for six months; $3 for three months. Advertising at usual rates.

THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN, containing a selection of the best articles in the Daily, will be published every Saturday, in wrapper, and forwarded by Mail to any part of the State at $3 per annum, $2 for six months, and $1 for three months in advance.

All papers to continue until the end of the time for which they are paid. Subscribers should renew at least two weeks before the term printed upon the address label.

OFFICE—No. 5 Washington street, upstairs, from Front.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENT—L. P. FISHER, 539 Washington street, San Francisco.

Business Cards.

DR. R. B. WILSON,
Office—No. 5 Stark Street,
(Up-Stairs,)
Residence—North Fourth street,
no10 Between Band C dawtf

DR. H. M'KINNELL
HOMŒOPATHIST,
Those preferring this MILD, EFFICIENT MEDICAL TREATMENT can consult him at his Office, on Fourth street, fronting the Public Square.
Ten Years Practice in Oregon enables him to treat successfully diseases peculiar to the climate.
Portland, Jan 19, 1864 dtf

DR. SLOAN,
HOMŒOPATHIST
OFFICE—123 First St., over Shilomsky's Drug Store.
OFFICE HOURS—8 to 9 A. M., 12 to 1 P. M., and 5 to 6 P. M. aug1tf

DR. O. J. THIBODO,
(Graduate of Queen's College)
Physician, Surgeon, &c.
Office & Residence—N. W. Cor. Oak and First Streets
d134dtf1p

DR. J. R. CARDWELL,

Dentist
DENTAL ROOMS,
No. 89 First Street, Portland, Oregon
d12 d3ptf

O. P. MASON,
Attorney-at-Law,
104 Front Street,
y23 PORTLAND, OREGON. dtf

W. LAIR HILL. M. P. MULKEY.
HILL & MULKEY,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Corner Front and Alder Streets,
y24 PORTLAND, OREGON tf

J. W. WHALLEY. H. W. FECHHEIMER, Notary Public
WHALLEY & FECHHEIMER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS-AT-LAW,
And Solicitors in Bankruptcy.
OFFICE—No 86 Front Street, Portland, Oregon.
y20 Particular attention paid to collections. tf

J. B. UNDERWOOD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
feb18dtf EUGENE CITY, OREGON

F. A. CHENOWETH,
Attorney-at-Law,
feb29 CORVALLIS, OREGON dtf

BAKER. D. W. LICHTENTHALER.
BAKER & LICHTENTHALER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
LAURANDE, OREGON.
WILL GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO PROCEEDINGS in Bankruptcy. Collections promptly made and remitted. oc28dtf

ADDISON C. GIBBS. CHAS. W. PARRISH.
GIBBS & PARRISH,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
We have an Abstract of Land Titles in Portland, and give particular attention to Real Estate business.
OFFICE—In Holmes' Building, First street.
jltf

E. F. RUSSELL,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
And Solicitor in Chancery,
ALBANY, OREGON
Will practice in all the Courts of Oregon. Special attention given to the REAL ESTATE AND COLLECTING BUSINESS.
OFFICE—In Parrish's Block. jn29dtf

JAMES L. DALY,
GENERAL AGENT,
104 Front Street, Portland, Oregon,
(Opposite the Franklin Book Store.)
WILL GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE Collecting and Adjusting of Accounts, Bills and Notes; Negotiating Inland Bills, Effecting Loans, Selling and Leasing Real Estate, House Renting and to the General Agency business in all its branches. aug6dtf

J. P. DAVIES & CO.,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
Fire-proof Stone Building, Wharf St.,
VICTORIA, V. I.
Liberal advances on consignments. Agents for [illegible] jn24dcm

MRS. M. A. THOMPSON,
Electrician, Accoucher, and Eclectic Physician.
CHRONIC DISEASES, SUCH AS PARALYSIS, Rheumatism, Tubular Enlargement, Deafness and Neuralgia treated successfully.
Special attention given to Female Diseases. Examinations made by the Electric Battery connecting the nerve forces.
Board, with a pleasant home for a limited number of Patients.
Calls will be attended to in any part of the city.
Battery for sale and lessons to be given upon the application of Electricity as a Remedial Agent.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—No. 91 THIRD STREET, East side, near the M. E. Church, Portland.
Portland, June 12th, 1865 dtf

R. L. HERMAN J. MURPHY
HERMAN & MURPHY
Corner of Washington and Third sts.,
DEALERS IN
Oregon and California Produce,
FAMILY GROCERIES, every description,
GAME,
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES,
of all kinds in season.
Goods Delivered to any part of the City, and orders from a distance carefully filled and promptly dispatched.
The Highest Cash Price paid for COUNTRY PRODUCE.
oct6dlm

P. G. STEWART,
(Late STEWART & COURLEY)
No. 109 Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER
AND DEALER IN
Clocks, Watches and Jeweler's Goods.
Agent for the AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY, also for Wm. Ellery & Co.'s
Sewing Machines.
jn24dtf

J. M. KEELER,
OREGON AND N. W. COMMISSION AGENCY,
95 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK CITY.
FOR BUYING AND SELLING DIRECT AND FOR Storage on Commission.
Orders and Consignments solicited.
General Rates of Commission, 2½ per cent.
Also, Commissioner of Deeds for Oregon. ap30dtf

Miscellaneous.

FRIEDMAN & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS
IN
STOVES, FURNACES AND RANGES,
TIN PLATE,
SHEET IRON, GALVANIZED SHEET IRON, ZINC, Block Tin Pipe, Lead Pipe, Copper Pipe, Rosin Copper, Tinners' Rivets, Copper Rivets, Tinners' Soldering Coppers, Tinners' Machines and Materials, and a complete assortment of Japanned Tinware, Hollow Ware, Hardware, &c.
Long Experience, Large Capital and the Best Facilities in the East, will enable us to offer to the Pacific Coast trade the Best Goods at the Lowest Prices.
Agents for CELEBRATED CHARTER OAK STOVES and RANGES, and Manufacturers and Dealers in TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WORK, GALVANIZED IRON CORNICES, SKYLIGHTS, FIRE-PROOF SAFES, Metallic Burial Cases, and Manufacturers and Dealers in Lead Pipe.
No. 14 Front Street,
In O. S. N. Company's Fire-Proof Brick,
jan13dtf Portland, Oregon.

PORTLAND MACHINE WORKS!
Second St.—Bet. Alder and Morrison,
PORTLAND OREGON
H. GOULDING,
MANUFACTURER OF
Stationary & Steamboat Engines,
QUARTZ MILL AND MINING MACHINERY,
FLOUR MILL, SAW MILL AND AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.
Also, a WATER WHEEL that will get more power out of water than any other style in use. jy1tf

OREGON
IRON WORKS!
South Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON
HAVE FACILITIES FOR TURNING OUT FIRST class work equal to any establishment on the coast.
Engines & Boilers,
Flouring & Saw Mills,
Quartz Mills,
and all kinds of castings and machinery made to order.
H. BLOOMFIELD, Superintendent. T. J. CARTER, President.
Portland, Jan. 11, 1869 dtf

CITY BAKERY
AND
Provision Store.
R. PITTOCK,
NO. 9 NORTH FRONT STREET,
Opposite Lower Steamship Landing
and Corner First and Morrison Streets,
Wholesale and Retail manufacturer of
BREAD,
Butter, Water, Sugar, Boston and Soda
CRACKERS,
PILOT BREAD, PIES, CAKES, &c., &c.
and all kinds of
STEAMBOAT AND SHIP STORES,
Family Groceries,
FEED, FRUITS, VEGETABLES, &c., &c.
Bread and Stores delivered to any part of the City. Orders from a distance carefully filled and promptly dispatched.
The business hereafter will be conducted STRICTLY ON THE CASH PRINCIPLE.

GEO. T. CASEBOLT & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
Hard Wood Lumber,
ALL KINDS OF
CARRIAGE & WAGON MATERIALS,

COACH TRIMMINGS & COACH HARDWARE,
244 & 246 Beale St., near intersection Pine & Market,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WE ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING NEW additions to our Stock, carefully selected in the Eastern Markets which we offer at the LOWEST CASH RATES. no14dtf

GODDARD & LAKE.
Nos. 114 and 116 Corner of Morrison and Second Streets,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
HAVING BOUGHT OUT & REFITTED THE OLD BENNETT & WHITE

LIVERY, SALE AND FEED STABLE,
We are now prepared to receive all the old customers, and as many more gentlemen as will favor us with a call at our NEW ESTABLISHMENT, and will give particular attention to FARMERS' STOCK.
We are also prepared to accommodate the Traveling public, and will give entire satisfaction to our friends and the public.
CARRIAGES TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY, and Horses for sale at reasonable rates. Horses taken to board at the same Stables.
We will also be prepared to BUY ALL THE GOOD HORSES that we can obtain at HIGHER PRICES than any one else, as we have no connection as below, superior to any other parties in this city. jy11tf

GUSTAVE BONNARD,

WATCH-MAKING AND REPAIRING
SHOP,
No. 12 Alder St., Portland, Oregon.
PRICES:
For Cleaning and Repairing Watches $1 00
For Repairing Clocks 1 00
ALL WORK GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.
Having had twenty-five years experience in LONDON and PARIS, he feels confident of giving the public entire satisfaction. oct1dtf

CHAS. HOPKINS,
(Successor to H. W. LOUGHRY)
DEALER IN
Hardware & Cutlery,
IRON AND STEEL,
Blacksmiths' Miners' and Mechanics'
TOOLS, PLOWS,
REAPERS, MOWERS, THRESHERS,
And Agricultural Implements Generally,
No. 116 Corner Front and Morrison Sts.,
jan1 PORTLAND, OREGON. dtf

WILLAMETTE NURSERY!
G. W. WALLING & CO., Proprietors.
THE Proprietors of the Willamette Nursery have on hand a large stock of
Choice Fruit Trees,
which have been transplanted three times, and are in the best condition for future growth. Orders may be left at the Nursery, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, Salem, or at the Agency, No. 12 Front street, Portland.
SALES OF THE FLORENCE ON this Coast, in 1867, exceeded by $16,000 those of any other Sewing Machine, as shown by the Sworn Statements of the Agents at the Internal Revenue Office. jan4dm

Banking and Insurance.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
UNION
Insurance Company
OF SAN FRANCISCO,
Nos. 416 and 418 CALIFORNIA ST.
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
CASH CAPITAL, $750,000.
DEPOSIT IN OREGON, $50,000.
Losses Promptly and Equitably Adjusted and Paid in Gold Coin.
THIS COMPANY having complied with the Laws of Oregon, is authorized to insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Buildings, MARINE AND INLAND NAVIGATION Risks, and Transportation.
GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, President.
CHARLES D. HAVEN, Secretary.
B. H. JOHNSTON,
Agent for Oregon,
109 & 111 Holmes' Block, Portland, Oregon.
Portland, Nov 1, 1865 dtf

THE BANK
OF
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid up Capital $1,562,500.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO
$10,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—9 EAST INDIA AVENUE, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
BRANCHES.
IN VANCOUVER ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SAN FRANCISCO and PORTLAND.
AGENCIES,
IN NEW YORK, CANADA, SCOTLAND & IRELAND.
DRAFTS issued on all the Branches and Agencies; Approved Bills negotiated or collected. Interest allowed on Deposits.
EDWIN RUSSELL, Manager.
Portland, April 10, 1867 dtf

LADD & TILTON,
BANKERS,
PORTLAND, OREGON
WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION TO COLLECtions, and all other business appertaining to Banking.
SIGHT AND TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE
On San Francisco and the Atlantic States for sale. Government Securities bought and sold. au6dawtf

FIRST
NATIONAL BANK
OF PORTLAND,
Depository of the United States,
No. 73 Front Street (up-stairs),
SELL BOTH
COIN AND CURRENCY EXCHANGE
On San Francisco and the Atlantic States.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN COIN AND CURRENCY. Interest allowed on Time Deposits of Coin.
LEGAL TENDER NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
U. S. REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.
OFFICE HOURS—From 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
no1 dtf

NORTH BRITISH AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.,
OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH.
ESTABLISHED ..1809.

CAPITAL	$10,000,000
Accumulated and invested funds Jan 1, 1868, in gold	13,436,508
Annual income in gold	3,502,036
DEPOSIT IN OREGON, according to law	$50,000
DEPOSIT IN NEVADA, " "	$50,000
LIMIT ON SINGLE RISKS	$100,000

San Francisco Bankers, Messrs. TALLANT & CO.
BRANCH OFFICE for the Pacific states and Territories, S. E. Corner Sansome and California Streets, San Francisco, California.
LOSSES PAID HERE IN GOLD COIN.
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, General Agent.
CHAS. C. HARVEY, Secretary.
C. P. FERRY, Agent.
jel3dtf PORTLAND, OREGON.

STONER & NEAL,
(Successors to B. H. Bennett)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions,
PRODUCE, &c.,
First Street, bet. Morrison and Alder,
PORTLAND OREGON
Highest Market Price paid for Produce. Goods delivered free of charge. 624tf

Franklin Fish Market
135 FIRST STREET,
PORTLAND OREGON
A. FERRARA & BROTHER,
DEALERS IN GAME, FISH, GROCERIES, VEGETABLES OF ALL KINDS, &c.
Goods delivered to any part of the city free of charge. Cash paid for Country Produce. dtf

A. H. JOHNSON,
WHOLESALE
Butcher and Packer.
SLAUGHTER HOUSE—One Mile West of Couch & Flanders's Wharf.
RESIDENCE—Corner Eighth and Salmon streets.
oct14dtf

CALDWELL & CO.,
General Commission Merchants
AND DEALERS IN
Dairy Produce,
224 Clay Street, San Francisco.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

CARMEN ISLAND SALT
WARRANTED PURE.
ROCK, COARSE GROUND DAIRY AND TABLE SALT, always on hand and for sale in quantities to suit.
HOLLADAY & BRENHAM,
y3dtf 530 Battery st., San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO RESTAURANT,
COR. VINE AND FRONT STS.
THE PROPRIETOR BEGS LEAVE TO inform the public that he has opened a NEW RESTAURANT, in the building the market
[illegible]
Meals served day and night. Private Rooms for Family Parties. Board by the week.
CHAS. BLUM, Proprietor.
y30dtf

Notice,
FOREWARN ALL PERSONS FROM HARBORING or trusting my wife SARAH P. THOMAS on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from this date.
J. D. THOMAS.
Portland, Jan. 4, 1869. jlmawlt

ROPE, OF ALL SIZES, for sale by
H. W. CORBETT & CO.
jy6

Steamers.

PEOPLE'S TRANSPORTATION CO.'S
NOTICE.
THE STEAMERS
SENATOR AND ALERT
WILL LEAVE THE COMPANY'S DOCK, PORTLAND, DAILY, FOR OREGON CITY at 6½ o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M.,
Connecting with the Company's Packet at Oregon City,
EVERY MORNING (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
FOR SALEM,
ALBANY AND CORVALLIS,
and on
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY
For Dayton,
Lafayette, McMinnville, Harrisburg, and Eugene City.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT REDUCED RATES.
Salem, Dec. 1, 1868. A. A. McCULLY, dtf Pres't P. T. Co.

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S
NOTICE!
BOATS OF THE COMPANY WILL LEAVE PORTland as follows:
FOR DALLES—Daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock A. M.
FOR UMATILLA AND WALLULA—Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 o'clock A. M.
FOR ASTORIA—Monday and Friday at 6 o'clock A. M.
FOR MONTICELLO—Daily (Sundays excepted) Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 o'clock A. M.—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M.
N. B.—BOATS FOR TRANSPORTATION OF STOCK in readiness when business offers.
J. C. AINSWORTH,
mh23dtf1s Pres't O. S. N. Co.

WILLAMETTE STEAMBOAT CO.'S
NOTICE.
THE STEAMER
"SUCCESS,"

LEAVES CANEMAH FOR ALBANY, ON MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.
The Steamer Ann
Connects with the "Success" at Albany, for EUGENE CITY, AND ALL INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
J. H. SMITH,
jl1dtf At the American Exchange Wharf.

Hotels and Restaurants.

WHAT-CHEER HOUSE,
Nos. 126, 128, and 130, Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Reduced Rates!
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN THIS well known House, solicit increased patronage from the traveling public.
The House has lately been refitted and they are now able to offer additional inducements to their patrons.
The Table will be furnished with the best the market affords, and is under the immediate supervision of the proprietors. Rooms well furnished and well ventilated.
A large fire-proof safe for the deposit of valuables.
Baggage taken to the Hotel free of charge.
BOARD, per week $5 00
BOARD and LODGING per week ..... 6 to 8 00
Nothing will be left undone which is in the power of the proprietors to do, to render guests comfortable.
feb1dtf LYONS, LEONARD & CO.

Cosmopolitan Hotel.
(Formerly Arrington)
PORTLAND, OREGON.
THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY ANnounces that having purchased this widely known and well kept hotel, she will endeavor to offer superior accommodations to the traveling public at
Greatly Reduced Prices.
This Hotel is located nearest the steamboat landings.
The Hotel coach will be in attendance to convey passengers to and from the house free of charge.
W. R. SEWALL,
GEO. B. COOK,
s7dtf Proprietors.

NEW COLUMBIAN
HOTEL!
Nos. 118, 120 and 122 Front Street
PORTLAND, OREGON
E. CARNEY Proprietor
THE LARGEST, BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT Hotel in Portland. Located in the center of business and near all the Steamboat Landings.
AT REDUCED RATES. Board and Lodging per day from $1 50, to $2 according to the room occupied.
Rooms newly furnished and well ventilated. Superior accommodations for families.
The COLUMBIAN COACH will be in attendance at all the landings to convey passengers and baggage to and from this Hotel free of charge. jy15dtf

WESTERN HOTEL
PORTLAND, OREGON,
DORCY & HOLMES,
PROPRIETORS.
THIS HOTEL is located near the Steamship Landing.
The Hotel Coach will be in attendance at all the Landings to convey Passengers and Baggage to and from the House FREE OF CHARGE. ni6dtf

EMPIRE HOTEL,
Dalles City.
THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and the traveling public that the alterations on his Hotel are now completed, and he flatters himself that he can offer superior inducements to those who favor him with their patronage. It is his intent to keep a
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.
Nothing will be left undone to make his guests comfortable. Hotel coach runs to and from steamboat landing free of charge. Large Fire Proof Safe in the office for the keeping of valuables. Hotel open all night. Largest and careful watchman. THOS. SMITH.
jy16dtf Proprietor Empire House, Dalles, Oregon.

Salem Restaurant!
COMMERCIAL STREET,
(Opposite the State House.)
Salem, Oregon.
CHARLES DICKINSON
HAVING THOROUGHLY RENOVATED THIS House and having lodgings attached to it, I solicit a call from the Boarders in Salem, with or without lodgings, would solicit a call from the Traveling public assuring them that in future I will keep a First Class Hotel up to the best that the market affords. jy28dtf

AMERICAN EXCHANGE!
(LATE LINCOLN HOUSE),
Corner Washington and Front Streets,
PORTLAND, OREGON,
L. P. W. QUIMBY,
HAVING taken the above House, wishes to announce to the public that he has put it in complete order, and guests in a satisfactory manner. Nothing will be left undone which is in the power of the proprietor to do, to render guests comfortable.
FREE COACH TO AND FROM THE HOUSE.
Portland, Feb. 2, 1867 dtf

COLONIAL
HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,
Government Street,
VICTORIA, V. I. B. C.
Bed Rooms furnished and every attention paid to the comfort of Travelers.
Private Dining Rooms for Ladies and Families.
ol13dtf S. DRIARD, Proprietor

H. Rives Pollard

[illegible]

The original manuscript of the [illegible] Oregonian, under the new management of Chairman [illegible] Mr. Hanna, Mr. Pollard [illegible] ing and circumstances [illegible] the late editor of the paper, [illegible] following history of the [illegible] was at dinner at the Ballard House [illegible] previous when a gentleman [illegible] table with me remarked, "[illegible] elopement. I had not [illegible] whom it referred. The gentleman [illegible] the parties, and readily [illegible] knowledge. Dinner over, I returned [illegible] Mr Pollard was at there [illegible] residence on the corner [illegible] lay on my desk. [illegible] quest to send a copy [illegible] had some misgivings [illegible] me. I visited him. I met him [illegible] rooms, as he seemed anxious that the servants should not overhear anything that might pass between us. He had some notes in his hand, and when I spoke of the case I had heard at the Ballard House, he remarked quickly: "Yes I have heard all about it, too, and I want you to take the address of this gentleman, go home, get all the facts, and prepare an article [illegible] in the old style, remember." This was a phrase of his, used when he wished anything written in a peculiarly witty or sarcastic vein. He then gave me the notes he held in his hand.

I suggested that possibly it would be best to suppress names, as the parties stood high, and trouble might ensue. He angered at once, and replied: "The papers don't keep my name out when I get into difficulty, why should I suppress the names of these persons. My family is as good as theirs. No, put the names in full. I'm responsible for what goes in my paper."

Here the conversation dropped, or passed to other subjects. We came into the city together the next morning, in a few hours thereafter the article was in the hands of the printers. That night I was again at his residence, and heard the proof read. Again I suggested that as the name occurred in but one place it might be omitted without injury to the interest or point of the article. He declined, nor do I think he altered or erased a single word, but, on the contrary, expressed entire satisfaction with it.

As the week drew to its close the alleged elopement was the town topic in certain circles, and grew in exaggeration. It was hinted abroad that the *Southern Opinion* was preparing to ventilate the matter. On Wednesday late, or early Thursday morning, a friend of the Grant family visited the *Opinion* office. Mr. Pollard was at his country home, I was alone. The gentleman inquired whether such an article, based on the rumor afloat was to appear in the next issue. I told him I believed there would be a publication. He inquired further whether such publication could not be suppressed, saying, "Really, this is very dreadful! you are doing a family a very great wrong, beside there is not one particle of truth in the report." He then recounted the circumstances of the young lady's going away. I told him I was powerless to stop the publication of the smallest paragraph after it was once in type, that Mr. Pollard was editor, proprietor, and chief censor.

"Then," said he, "is there no way in which it can be stopped? Is there any pecuniary consideration which would induce you to forego the publication?"

With that the gentleman, on his own responsibility, as I have understood, offered to fill the space occupied by the article with an advertisement, for which he would pay $100 down. I told him I had no authority to negotiate, that he must see Mr. Pollard. "Then where can Mr. Pollard be found? I must see him at once," was his reply, and, receiving his address, he took a carriage and went out to the Grave Road residence. What conversation took place at that interview I never heard, except through a third party, but as I am the relater of facts within my own knowledge only, I omit even the substance. There were several subsequent interviews, however, between this gentleman and Mr. Pollard. The paper was usually put to press on Thursdays at 4 P. M., but on the afternoon of this day, when the forms were on the press, I received orders from Mr. Pollard to hold them back until Friday morning.

Late on Thursday evening there was another interview between the gentlemen representing the Grant family and Mr. Pollard, in the presence of the writer. The conversation again, as before, hinged on the possibility of suppressing the publication. The intermediator, at last, rising with impatience, said with emphasis, "Mr. Pollard, is there no way by which this can be prevented? I am a friend of the family, and am as much as such, and do assure you, upon the honor of a gentleman, that the reports concerning its members are all of them false utterly false." Mr. Pollard, rising, walked the floor of his sanctum, then resumed his seat and replied: "As for any pecuniary consideration that may be offered me, that is purely a matter of business. I publish my paper to sell. If Mr. Grant, or you as his representative, wish to purchase the edition of my paper, I will sell it to you or I will sell a half interest in my paper, or I will [illegible] for I have wished for sometime to form another newspaper association in New York city. But as for selling my principle, that I will never do. If there is not money enough to buy me." The gentleman remained silent, and Mr. Pollard resumed: "Or, if I publish this article this I am willing to do, I will open my columns to Mr. Grant, and I will print line for line and word for word whatever he may write in contradiction of the article."

The gentleman asked: "Mr. Pollard can I see the article you have prepared for publication?" Mr. Pollard turned to me and said: "Have you any objection to Mr. — reading the proof sheet to him. He read it over carefully, [illegible] remarked: "Well, there is [illegible] I expected it would be; there is [illegible] a word of truth in the whole [illegible] Mr. Pollard, demurred, "How is it, Mr. [illegible] these stories are going about?" I suggested, have made inquiries, and feel justified in [illegible] public through my paper." Mr. [illegible] third or fourth time, he asked the circumstances of the case, adding, "Now, that is all there is to it."

Still another and last interview was had early on Friday morning between this same gentleman and Mr. Pollard. The former did not send him word but was [illegible] at the door of the editorial room, delivered his message. "Mr. Pollard, your propositions are declined." I [illegible] the morning gentleman, and Mr. Pollard responded, "Well, sir," and there the matter ended. The paper was at once put to press, and in it was the fatal article.

The paper appeared on Saturday morning, and the sensation it produced was very apparent. On the day passed without any intimation from the friends of the Grant family that they would have reparation in any manner, or even threatened the columns of the *Opinion* as a medium of redress.

Saturday Mr. Pollard remained in the office all day, as he said to receive any [illegible] man that might call as the representative of the Grant party. I expected to [illegible] waited up to the [illegible] at day to several gentlemen parties to an entirely different [illegible] who felt themselves aggrieved by an article [illegible] in the same number of the [illegible] Despatch. The interview was a stormy one but it was finally [illegible] yourself to the next Monday, when it was [illegible] satisfactorily settled with all, save the [illegible] parties. He left Mr. Pollard that afternoon to [illegible] next morning but before even the [illegible] opened H. Rives Pollard had [illegible] of an unseen foe.

We clip the following from Mr. Harman's [illegible]:

About 8 o'clock the vehicle was [illegible] as ready to carry us into the city and to the *Opinion*. The proprietor of the [illegible] strong in mind, I said to Mr. Pollard, "I will see you do not get into town to-day. I am [illegible] the printers." "No," he said, "I must go, besides I must see that matter to-day."

The ride was not [illegible] other rides we had taken together. [illegible] sation the fatal sent with Mr. Pollard [illegible] I do not know. Of course [illegible] remarks, there was conversation [illegible] into the city on Main street. We passed [illegible] that there was rape of the [illegible] spired Mr. Pollard. "No! Dr. Hyde [illegible] if he had been ill, but was then convalescent. Mr. Pollard said the party deceased was a female

Facts Concerning the Financial Condition of the South.

From the Scientific American.

The following facts concerning the financial condition of the South was furnished to us by the manager of a leading journal, published in Mobile, and are doubtless substantially correct.

During the war, and while the Confederate currency was abundant, the planters entirely paid up their debts.

For the two years subsequent to the war, but little capital was embarked in trade in the South, and before but little credit could be extended to the planters, and they were forced to work through economically, with the little specie currency they had generally had stored away. That they might live within themselves the attention of planters was largely directed to the growth of breadstuffs and meats, and more corn, wheat and bacon were made in the South than ever before.

During this present year a fair crop of cotton has been made, and generally made with provisions and feed of home growth, so that the planter has received but small advances and is not now in debt. From the high price of our staple, cotton, more money will be distributed in the South this year than before, not excepting the year of the great crop 1860.

This year's cotton crop will put the planters of the South the immense sum of two hundred and fifty million dollars.

The crop of Mobile alone will bring not less than thirty million dollars to be distributed from that point.

The entire debt of the South abroad, and in the North and West, is less than fifty million dollars.

The vast sum of more than *two hundred and fifty millions* will be loose money in circulation in the Cotton States.

The restoration of political quiet, following the determination of the Presidential election, will cause a confident free use, circulation and expenditure of all this currency. In the old time the planter in the South used the gains of each year (in fact was generally a year ahead in debt to his factor) in the purchase of more negroes or more lands, and hence had but little or no money to expend for luxuries and the merchandise of trade.

Now there are no negroes to buy.

The principle of small and well cultivated plantations is accepted, and no planter wishes to buy more land.

The gains of the planter will now be invested in the purchase of improved farm implements, house hold furniture, articles of comfort and luxury, dry goods, clothing, books, sewing machines, pianos, and other musical instruments, etc.

The trade of the South will now be an exceedingly rich one. While the great West is now undergoing hard times incident to the low prices of breadstuffs the South will be prosperous in the sale of her staple, now bringing the most profitable prices.

No part of the country to-day offers a richer field for the enterprising merchant and manufacturer than the Cotton States. Those who are prudent and sagacious, and will present themselves with force to every shrewd observer at this time, will realize a fortune.

The man who sees this condition of things aright, and takes immediate advantage by placing himself before the people of the South with his business properly advertised, can [illegible] secure a lucrative trade and large returns of profits for his expenditures.

The Gold Hill *News* city reporter is responsible for the following:

Young Swiggles sat solitary at [illegible] the other evening at a little table in the corner of a brewery saloon. One set of his fingers were sentimentally thrust through his disorderly hair, while the [illegible] slowly stroked the young and tender little [illegible] adorning his chin. His gaze was pensive, and dreamy, for he had industriously essayed to drink the [illegible] with which was filled [illegible] his hand like a cabbage with [illegible] beer, but all to no purpose. Last time [illegible] sat he, dreamily shaking his [illegible] head, "time was when two [illegible] When, even perhaps the human [illegible] a fellow's [illegible] could [illegible] get it even there. Where [illegible] the [illegible] rest?" [illegible] Old Whiskey [illegible] here knows [illegible] goes, I says, [illegible] and I says, [illegible] Then [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Why I Sigh

I sigh because I can't save
Because I'm poor and have to labor;
Because I'm rich and have to slave,
Because I please a fickle neighbor;

Because I'm young and full of folly,
I'm old and full of melancholy;
Because I'm single and would wed,
I'm married and would be dead;

Because I'm fair and pleased to view,
I'm ugly and the mirror true;
Because I'm learned and have sense,
I'm dull and have no eloquence;

Because I'm generous and free,
I'm selfish as I can be;
Because I'm young and have my health,
I'm old and sick and full of wealth;

Because I'm temperate and spare,
I'm lavish and have much to share;
Because I'm good and pure within,
I'm full of sin and steeped in sin;

Because I'm proud and have a name,
I'm vile and basely lost to shame;
Because I'm married and have wife,
I'm single and have single life;

Because I'm sad and cannot smile,
I'm happy and delight to revel;
Because I'm right and will not bend,
I'm wrong and cannot comprehend;

Because I'm laughed at and am mocked,
I'm honored and admired and talked;
Because I'm sane and have my mind,
I'm crazed and cannot find;

Because I'm good and have a heart,
I'm bad and have no part;
Because I'm old and have my years,
I'm young and know no fears;

Because I'm right and know the truth,
I'm wrong and have no truth;
Because I'm old and have my age,
I'm young and have my page;

Because I'm sad and have my tears,
I'm glad and have my years;
Because I'm right and have my way,
I'm wrong and cannot say;

Because I'm sad and have my sighs,
I'm glad and have my eyes;
Because I'm right and have my will,
I'm wrong and have no skill;

Because I'm sad and have my pain,
I'm glad and have my gain;
Because I'm right and have my say,
I'm wrong and cannot stay;

Because I'm sad and have my grief,
I'm glad and have relief;
Because I'm right and have my due,
I'm wrong and have not you;

Because I'm sad and have my woe,
I'm glad and have it so;
Because I'm right and have my say,
I'm wrong and cannot stay

The Daily Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB 2, 1869.

CITY.

Money Market.

San Francisco Legal Tender rates ... 97½
New York Gold Quotations ... 134

BOARD OF DELEGATES.—The Board of Delegates of the Portland Fire Department met at the Council Chamber on Monday evening, Feb. 1, 1869, pursuant to adjournment.

The Board was called to order by the President, Hamilton Boyd, and the roll was called by the Secretary, Charles Mills. Present—Messrs. Chas Welling, Tescott, Hallock, Heath, Monkowitz, Henrietta, Downer, Boyd, Mills and Arnold, 11. Absent—Burchell, Fisher and Bennett.

On motion of Mr. Heath, the Board proceeded with the object of the meeting, to read the trial of James Bothwell for the charges preferred against him by Chief Engineer S. H. Wells for disobedience of orders and disrespectful language used to him by the Chief Engineer at the fire on the night of Jan. 9th, and that the petitions in the complaint and charges be read, which was carried.

A communication was read by the Secretary from the defendant stating on account of serious illness of a member of his family that it would be utterly impossible for him to appear for trial at this time, which was ordered filed.

The charge and complaint against the defendant were then read by the Secretary, and the Board proceeded with the trial.

W. H. Wood, our Engineer, the complaining witness, was called and sworn in the part of the charges and interrogated by the members of the Board in turn at some length.

Mr. Ziebor appeared and took his oath.

A number of witnesses were sworn and examined on the part of the prosecution.

James Bothwell was called to testify in his own behalf and failing to answer being absent an opportunity was given for other persons to come forward and testify in his behalf. No one responding the Board proceeded to decide by ballot as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant on the charges separately. The vote stood guilty unanimous—and by the same vote it was decided to expel the defendant from the Department, the vote of seven members to expel the defendant from the Department, the vote of seven members to expel the defendant from the Department, the vote of seven members

The Daily Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 2, 1869

Arkansas

We have from whom that the telegrams in the South which report outrages by the party employed in maintaining the State government are from rebel sources and unworthy of credence. The same is generally true of outrages reported as being perpetrated by the negroes. For several weeks the telegraph has been furnishing reports, mostly on the authority of the emphatic *Avalanche* organ and rebel paper, that the citizens of Arkansas were enduring terrible deeds of pillage and murder. We now have statements by mail which give very different accounts. Hon. Thomas Bolles, Representative in Congress from the Third District of Arkansas says that the telegraphic reports have been sent by agents of the Associated Press, who are either rebels or working in the rebel interest, and that the Associated Press would not transmit a telegram in the interest of Union men. These reports falsely represent the militia as predatory, prowling bands, composed of negroes and governed by irresponsible persons, whose business it is to devastate the State, plundering and murdering as they go. This is all rebel falsehood. The truth is as follows. In August, September and October last, about twenty leading Republicans of the State were either murdered or severely wounded. Among the victims were the Hon. James Hinds, the Hon. A. M. Johnson, Captain Mason, the Hon. Joseph Brooks and the Hon. Stephen Wheeler. In addition to these, over two hundred colored men were brutally murdered for political reasons. Notwithstanding these outrages were known throughout the State, the agents of the Associated Press did not give the facts to the public, nor did the special correspondent of the Memphis *Avalanche* have a word to say on the subject, except in the case of the murder of the Hon. James Hinds and the wounding of the Hon. Joseph Brooks, which was grossly misrepresented. Let it be remembered that *previous to calling out the militia not a single case of retaliation on the part of the Union men had ever been charged.*

The murderers in many cases were known and were allowed to live in perfect security in the communities in which the outrages were committed. If attempts were made to deal with them by the civil law, the officers were overpowered, killed, or driven off by the rebel Democracy. The most notorious of these assassins rode over the country making speeches by invitation, in which they boasted of their outrages. In every part of the State leading rebels were continually counseling opposition to the State Government and the laws made under it. Governor Clayton's office was daily besieged with refugees, begging protection from the State in their rights under its laws. Thus besieged, Governor Clayton made use of the means in his hands to ascertain the truth, and when fully convinced that civil law could not be enforced in some counties, he declared martial law and called out the militia, in which he was sustained by the unanimous vote of the Legislature.

The only aim has been to uphold the State government, enforce the laws and protect all classes of persons. A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes from Little Rock "Now for the first time the authority of the State is respected and enforced. There is little doubt that the hope was entertained by the enemies of the State government, that, unable to suppress the terrible lawlessness so prevalent, the State would be forced to call upon the General Government for assistance, and thus prove reconstruction practically a nullity. Finding themselves crowded to the wall, however, through the determined exertions of Governor Clayton, the hope now is, by a terrible hue and cry of militia outrages, to bring about a collision between the authorities of the State and General Government. In this, as in their former desires, they will find themselves mistaken." It appears that General Grant, discrediting the rebel reports, sent two membess of his staff to Arkansas to ascertain the facts, and the result is that Gov. Clayton is supported in enforcing the laws.

FORMIDABLE LIST. The various schemes before Congress whereby it is hoped to get money out of the Treasury make a very formidable list. Some of the principal ones are the Pacific railroads, the Sutro tunnel, various steamship and navigation lines, the Osage land treaty; claims for iron-clads left on contractors' hands at the end of the war, air-line railroads; Indian claims, land grants, the Mississppi levees; the Niagara ship canal, the Darien ship canal, additional navy yards, more mints; the New Idria quicksilver claim, the Tehauntapec transit; pay for Alta Vela, purchase of St. Thomas, Lower California and sundry Mexican provinces, claims for property destroyed by our armies during the war, etc., etc. This list is growing every day.

SECOND ATTACK OF THE SMALL POX.—It is no new thing for variola to attack persons a second time. Jenner refers to nineteen such cases among the nobility of England more than half a century since. Upwards of two hundred such cases were reported in London in 1851. In Wurtemburg one hundred and forty-three cases were recorded, of which twenty-eight died. The proportion after inoculation is still larger. One instance is on record of five children having been inoculated with small pox successfully, four of whom subsequently contracted the disease, which was fatal to one of the number. An English surgeon is mentioned as having always an attack of small pox after attending a patient with the disease.

VIRGINIA'S PUBLIC GUARD. The so-called public guard of Virginia has been broken up by General Stoneman. It was born of the fright created in that State almost seventy years ago by the famous Nat Turner rising, and has cost the State an average of fifty thousand dollars per year since 1800. Of late its whole business has been to stand guard in the public square and about the capitol buildings of Richmond, and the little spark very ironically spoken of as the standing army of Virginia. The rebels mourn, but taxpayers generally are glad to be relieved.

LOST IN THE CONSTITUTION. The exemption of Government securities from taxation is not granted by the Constitution and is for public interest and not for the benefit of individuals. Yet many who profess to hold the Constitution as sacred, and even presume to monopolize the respect and veneration due to that instrument, continue to assert that the bonds ought to be taxed, and that their exemption is a "Radical outrage."

GREENBACKS. Having been decided that greenbacks are exempt from local taxation, it is suggested that they will become valuable about the time the Assessor comes around, for many will buy greenbacks with their gold before making out their lists, and swearing to their property, and will then sell them again

THE LATEST MOVEMENT. The Democratic press has started a new argument in favor of suspended sessions. They say the Republicans need not fear it, for they have power enough in the Senate, with the aid of the Governor's veto, to check any outrageous or revolutionary legislation which the Democrats might attempt. This, certainly is reassuring. It is the same argument which Sevmour used to induce the people to elect Mr. President Hold them to that, they need not be very strong for the purpose of his election. Then a Republican Senate to hold him in check will save the country from revolution. But those who are using this style of argument for the purpose of reconvening the Republican state in extra session of the Legislature and ultimately have not truth on their side as they did the late candidate for President had when he presented the argument. The State Senate is composed of twenty-two members. Of these the Republicans have one in Multnomah county, one in Clackamas, two in Marion, two in Douglas, one in Washington, and one in Yamhill, eight in all. But Senator Adams of Yamhill is not in the State. He went to California some months ago, and is not expected to return for some months to come. This reduces the number of Republican members to seven—less than one-third, so that the Republicans would not be strong enough to sustain the Governor's veto of the violent and unconstitutional measures which the Democratic majority would be sure to pass. The *Herald* will therefore see that its supposed convincing argument in favor of an extra session is not a valid one. There would not be Republicans enough in the Senate for the *Herald* to rely upon as a final means of saving the State from the outrageous measures of the Democratic majority. The Republican members would not disappoint the trust reposed in them by the *Herald*; they would do their best to keep matters straight, but they would be too few in number to accomplish the desired object. If that paper desires the State to be perfectly safe it should try to get one or two more Republicans in the Senate. Then it would have a sure basis to rest upon.

THE NEW YORK FRAUDS. Congress has been having a committee at work in New York investigating pretended election frauds. The witnesses testifying are the very basest cases in the city, and several of them were arrested, while before the committee, for crime. The dispatches say the committee claims to have evidence of astounding frauds and we do not doubt it from the character of the men they examined as witnesses. We have no sympathy with any party that resorts to frauds to carry its purposes. We should be glad if, at all times, parties who resort to corrupt means to carry elections could be brought to justice and severely punished, but it will be difficult for a Congressional Committee to make the American people believe stories of astounding frauds based upon the evidence of New York thieves and cut-throats.—*San Francisco Dispatch.*

Something of this sort has appeared in most of the Democratic papers of Oregon. They should not be so hard upon the "thieves and cut-throats" of New York, for are they not all good Democrats, and are they not increasing in numbers year by year, until they now give 70,000 majority for the Democratic candidates?

It is a great pity that our astute Executive vetoed the China bill passed by the last Legislature. We thought so then; we are still of the same opinion. If the bill had become a law then all these troubles, that have since come to the surface, about Chinese labor, would have been avoided, for the intention and effect of the law was to drive these long-cued, rat-eating idolators and barbarians out of the State.

This is from the Albany *Democrat*. It is a fair specimen of the ignorance of that class of editors. They do not know that the proposed tax could not be collected, they are not aware that a State cannot prevent the introduction of any class of foreigners, or drive them out after they have come in. They seem to be incapable of acquiring a knowledge of the plainest principles of the Constitution or the long established policy of the Government. All they can do is to go on with their everlasting gibberish about "rat-eating idolators" and descant upon the marry-your-daughter-to-a-nigger philosophy.

The "RINGS."—The New York *Times* of Jan. 9th says: "Our information is that a good deal of consternation exists among the lobby and in the Rings in consequence of what Gen. Grant has actually said, to say nothing of the reports of his views, concerning economy in legislation. The sober reality of the situation is beginning to be understood and the Rings, like the rebels when Grant took matters into his own hands, are commencing to have a "realizing sense" that something is going to be done. Complaints of hardship and injustice will doubtless be put up, but no reflecting man will withhold his support from a President who steadily discountenances the appropriation of money to projects of less importance than the keeping of the national faith and the emancipation of the country from the burden of taxation."

SORROW. The Eugene *Guard*, with a gush of sympathy, publishes an article from a Southern Democratic paper, in which it is sorrowfully stated that when "the sun of the Confederacy set in blood and ruin the hopes of myriads of freemen were crushed in that moment of sorrow and despair, for, all that had been gained in the year of '76 was lost in the war of '61." It was, indeed, terribly severe, and none felt it more deeply than the Long Tom Democracy. The same Southern paper, speaking of Congress, says: "Surely Justice must awaken, at last, and the wrong doers be hurled from the execution of their wicked schemes and outrageous violations of the Constitution." Only see what great champions of the Constitution these disarmed rebels and the Long Tom Democracy have become!

STATE ITEMS

The *Guard* has been somewhat agitated about a report that a "hurdy gurdy dance house" was to be established at Eugene City, but learns that the report is unfounded.

Up to this time there has been no snow in the Willamet valley, and very little on the hills within sight of the valley. There has been no freezing at all. We believe this is the mildest winter ever known in Oregon.

The Eugene *Journal* says: We hear it reported that another saloon is to be opened in this place in a few days. This one will make five saloons, besides a brewery and distillery, which will probably both be running before long.

Butter is very scarce in Oregon and commands unusually high prices. It retails in Portland for 62½ cents. In the towns up the valley there is almost no butter at all. This is absolute *improvidence*. We see little change for the better in this respect since fifteen years ago.

An Albany paper explains the cause of the reduction of the assessment of property in Linn county. It says that farming lands in that county have been rated too high heretofore—higher in proportion than in any other county in the state. A reduction has been made of from $5 to $10 per acre, which has largely diminished the amount of property returned on the assessment roll. The reduction was made in order that Linn county might not pay so much State tax. If this sort of thing becomes common, it may be necessary to provide a remedy.

By Overland Telegraph.

LATEST BY THE PACIFIC

DATES TO JANUARY 30.

Congressional

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—In the Senate the Presi[dent] presented the credentials of Senator-elect [Pennsylvania].

Bingham, from the Naval committee, reported in favor of the appointment of [illegible] in the navy from the [illegible] was passed.

[illegible] for the establishment of a line of steamers between New York [illegible] Washington, under the control of the Post Office Department. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Morrill, of Vermont, introduced a bill to amend the Metcarrahan bill, which after debate was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

[illegible] Senate bill declaring the Republican Amendment [illegible] was passed.

Sherman introduced a bill to amend the Act of [illegible] Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Anthony introduced a bill to amend the Act [illegible] Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Yates introduced a bill to amend the Act [illegible] Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Legislation must be reported as a substitute [illegible] following:

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any State or Territory of the United States, shall not be denied or abridged by reason of race or previous slavery of any citizen or any class of citizens in such State or Territory or in the United States.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, resuming the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

After an hour spent in the consideration of the bill, it was laid aside.

Woodward addressed the committee in opposition to Jenckes' Civil Rights bill.

The committee then rose and the House passed the Senate bill relative to the confirmation of titles to land in Arizona and adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Quite a lengthy debate ensued and several Senators expressed their views on the equal suffrage question. Davis finally withdrew his amendment.

Henderson, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported the House bill transferring the management of Indian affairs to the War Department, with a substitute creating a Department of Indian Affairs.

The Senate went into extra session and soon afterwards adjourned.

In the House, the Committee on Appropriations reported an appropriation bill. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Banks reported the same resolution he offered on Monday, in relation to the admission of Georgia. The previous question was ordered and the resolution was adopted.

Dawes from the Committee on Elections reported that in the contested election for the Sixth District Georgia, that Christy having given aid to the rebellion was not entitled to the seat, and that Wemply, not having received the majority of the votes is not entitled to the seat.

Paine, after discussion, moved to postpone the question till the third Tuesday in February.

The House took up the bill relating to pensions, which was discussed yesterday. Pending the discussion the morning hour expired and the bill went over.

The House went into Committee of the Whole. The appropriation bill was laid aside on account of the illness of the chairman, Col. Washburne.

The next bill on the calender being the Indian appropriation bill, Maynard moved to lay it aside and take up the tariff bill. After discussion, this motion was rejected by 16 to 77, and the Committee proceeded to consider the Indian appropriation bill. The total sum appropriated was $2,132,760, being over $1,500,000 less than last year. After considerable discussion about the general Indian system, the committee rose without disposing of the bill.

Roots moved to add two members to the Pacific Railroad Committee, to enable the reconstructed States to be represented. Referred to the Committee on Rules.

Boutwell said that on to-morrow he would move the previous question on the Constitutional Amendment. He also proposed that speeches to-morrow be limited to twenty minutes each. Eldridge objected.

The House took a recess, no quorum being present.

The evening session was devoted to general debate on the Constitutional amendment.

At executive session to-day all the nominations were passed over, there being none on the list which the Senate thought required immediate action.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—In the Senate the President presented the credentials of Zach Chandler as Senator elect from Michigan.

Frelinghuysen presented a memorial from Dr. McCosh, President of Princeton College, asking an appropriation to enable them to take observations of the solar eclipse of August next.

Sumner presented a petition from the National Executive Committee of colored citizens, for the passing of a bill to secure the application of the homestead laws to certain lands in the lately rebellious States, for the benefit of colored persons. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The President submitted a message from the House with the McGarragan claim. Morton moved to refer the bill for the relief of McGarragan to the Judiciary Committee, but after discussion he withdrew the motion and it was referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Harlan introduced a bill at the request of friends to aid the construction of the Memphis and El Paso Pacific Railroad of Texas, from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean. Referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

In the House, Beaman, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the postoffice appropriation bill. Referred to Committee of the Whole and made special order for Tuesday next.

Cullom offered a resolution requesting the President to furnish information whether the people of Hayti and San Domingo desire annexation to the United States.

The report of the select committee on the New York election frauds came up for action. After some [illegible] in the House resumed consideration of the Constitutional amendment.

Kelly advocated the bill.

Shellabarger spoke in favor of the substitute, the drift of his being that the substitute all would destroy the power of those who had engaged in the rebellion, while the original resolution would allow the establishment of property or educational qualifications.

Butler opposed the substitute offered by Bingham.

Pile spoke in favor of the amendment and the bill.

Schofield also made an argument in favor of the pending measures and against Bingham's amendment. Boutwell proposed to alter the amendment so as to forbid a property or educational qualification as well as the distinction as to race or color. After further discussion, Boutwell offered an amendment providing against any educational or property test.

Bingham argued against this amendment on the ground that religious or other tests might be established under it.

After discussion of this point by a number of members, the previous question on its adoption was ordered and the amendment was rejected by a [illegible] in the House. [illegible]

Bingham then moved an amendment providing against any denial of the franchise subject to existing restrictions as a State may adopt, except in cases where persons who may engage in rebellion or who have been in rebellion or shall be convicted of treason or other crimes.

Shellabarger offered a substitute known as the Ohio amendment, being the one agreed upon by the Republican members from Ohio, except Bingham.

Eckley moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table. Without taking action on this motion the House adjourned.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the order of the day, the proposed Constitutional Amendment.

Pomeroy argued against it, insisting that the power of regulating suffrage was by the Constitution, as it now is, in the States and in turn of Governments of the States.

[illegible] for all over the world [illegible] and intelligent [illegible] equal to Americans [illegible].

Morrill, from the Committee on Representative Reapportionment, reported a joint resolution to amend the Constitution, providing for the choice of Representatives directly by the people. Read twice and ordered to be printed.

[illegible] a bill for a reduction of the [illegible] which after the adoption of [illegible] against the wishes of the committee, passed.

[illegible] from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to [illegible] the judiciary [illegible] was [illegible] Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Van Winkle, from the Committee on Pensions, reported unfavorably on the joint resolution granting a pension to Mrs. Lincoln.

Morrill, reported from the Committee on Appropriations the consular and diplomatic appropriation bills, with amendments, in which the provision consolidating various Central and South American missions, is stricken out.

In the House, on the 30th, Schenck reported a bill, which passed, allowing deputy collectors or assistant assessors who have performed the duties of collectors or assessors, on account of the suspension or illness of those officers, to receive their compensation, except in cases where the collector or assessor had already received compensation for the same period.

On motion of Boutwell, the morning hour was dispensed for this day, and the Constitutional amendment came up.

The pending question, on motion of Burns to table the whole subject, was rejected.

Boutwell moved the previous question, which was seconded. The question was first taken on Shellabarger's amendment, which was rejected—ayes 81, noes 127. The Democrats all voted for the amendment in the first instance, but many changed their votes to the negative.

Bingham's amendment was also rejected 2s to 126. The joint resolution was then ordered, engrossed and read a third time, when the resolution passed by the necessary two thirds vote 150 to 42, the Speaker voting in the affirmative. The amendment proposed, is as follows:

Section 1. The right of any citizen of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by reason of race or previous slavery of any citizen or any class of citizens.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, resuming the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

After an hour spent in the consideration of the bill, it was laid aside.

Woodward addressed the committee in opposition to Jenckes' Civil Rights bill.

The committee then rose and the House passed the Senate bill relative to the confirmation of titles to land in Arizona and adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Senate to-day called up the motion to reconsider the vote refusing the use of the Rotunda for the inauguration festivities. After discussion, the Senate refused to reconsider by 21 to 29.

Morrill moved to postpone the regular order and take up the pressing appropriation bills. Agreed to. Harlan offered a resolution which was adopted, asking the Secretary of Interior to inform the Senate what quantity of public lands have been granted in aid of the construction of railroads and other public improvements.

The pension bill was considered and, with amendments, reported from the committee, reducing the appropriations in the bill and making appropriations for the support of the military, all of which were considered and passed. The appropriation bill was taken up and the amendments reported by the committee were adopted. Several minor amendments were offered and adopted. Nye moved an appropriation of $50,000 for the improvement of Midway Island in the Pacific. It was finally adopted and the bill passed.

Morton introduced a bill to enable the people of Montana to form a Constitution and State Government for the admission of that Territory as a State into the Union. The death of Finney, member of the House from Pennsylvania, was announced, and the Senate adjourned.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Army Appropriation bill contains an item of $1,000,000 for repairs and improvement of the armory at Rock Island, half of which amount is to be devoted to the construction of a bridge connecting Rock Island with the cities of Rock Island and Davenport. The total army appropriations are $10,000,000 greater than last year.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says that after more than an hour's discussion, yesterday, the Senate decided by a good majority that the indefinite postponement at the session, of the McGarrahan bill did not kill the bill. Accordingly the Senate sent to the House for documents *in the case.*

A writ was issued against Judge Underwood returned on Friday next. The application is signed by the Attorney General, who says that Judge Underwood discharged several persons convicted and sentenced for murder and arson, thus acting contrary to the laws of Virginia.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—The *Tribune's* special says that Senator Conness continued the defense of himself, to day, against a supposed imputation of certain Senators that his letter to the Land Commissioner, regarding the McGarrahan case, was written for the interest of a California mining company. He grew warm in his speech, and closed by pronouncing that what Fessenden had said was false. After the close of his speech, he added, "that's it, sir." Fessenden replied to Conness, and cut him through and through with some of the keenest sentences lately heard in the Senate Chamber.

The Judiciary Committee are at work on a bill which will add one Justice to the Supreme Court Bench and makes six a quorum, and authorizes the appointment of Circuit Judges to each of the nine existing Judicial Circuits, with the same powers and jurisdiction therein as the Supreme Justices allotted to these Circuits.

General News.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—The girl, Minna Ransache, at Burlington, still lies in a state of trance which began January 10. The physicians tapped a vein from which blood flowed as it would from a living person.

The Government Commissioners have accepted another section of the Union Pacific Railroad, ending at the thousandth mile.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28.—Gen. Sherman and family left for New Orleans to day.

Charles B. Gransor, freight agent, on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad attempted suicide to day by shooting himself in the head and left side. There is no hope of his recovery.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 28.—Commodore Purvyance was attacked last night by three desperadoes and knocked down and robbed. He is dangerously and may be fatally injured.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Pork is lower and quiet, at $30 37½@31 for new mess. Beef steady and unchanged at $14@19 50 for new extra mess. Butter, dull, at 28@35c for Ohio.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The *Herald* has the following communication, signed "W.":

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Seeing contradictory statements furnished regarding the fact or otherwise *of an order having been issued from the* War Department to Gen. Banks, shortly after the fall of Vicksburg, directing him to relieve Grant, I have to state the facts of the case and thus settle this much vexed question. While Gen. Grant was operating in front of Vicksburg, I was employed as clerk in Secretary Stanton's office in the War Department. Stanton wrote two orders, directing me to take two copies, one for telegraphing and one for filing. The first of these orders was addressed to Gen. Banks, directing him to proceed at once to Vicksburg and relieve Gen. Grant. The second order was addressed to Grant, directing him to turn over his command to Gen. Banks upon the arrival of the latter, who had been ordered to relieve him. I don't pretend to have the wording of these orders, but have given, however, their exact substance. They should be on file in the War Department, unless they have since been destroyed. I will state further that copies of these orders to be transmitted by telegraph were sent to the War Department telegraph office by order of Secretary Stanton. These copies should be on file in the latter office.

Boston Items.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—A petition against the confirmation of the Alabama Treaty has been placed at the Merchant's Exchange for signatures.

The New England Labor Convention, in session to day, was largely attended. The organization was perfected. The name of New England Reform League was adopted and the Convention closed with the adoption of a resolution making the League advertise every kind of labor reform.

A large number of members of the Anti-Slavery Society, and friends, this evening, had a social reunion, preceding the last meeting of the Society which is to be held to-morrow.

The "World" Newspaper Miscellaneous.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Manton Marble has bought out all the other owners of the *World* and is now its sole proprietor. One hundred thousand dollars was paid for one fourth of the stock, exclusive of any real estate.

A serious disturbance occurred this forenoon at the corner of Canton and Park avenues, Brooklyn, between white and colored persons, resulting in the mortal wounding of John Hopkins whited by Samuel Halsey colored. The apparent origin of the affray was provoked by the knocking down of a white man. A large number of people became involved in the riot, which was with difficulty stopped by the police.

Pork, dull and heavy for new mess, buyers offer $30, sellers ask $30 50. Beef dull and prices unchanged.

The Treasury officials are engaged in investigating the books and frauds in the custom house. Thus far it appears they may possibly reach one hundred dollars. Fraud has been carried on for some time with impunity.

The *Post* denies that Grant intends to publish a letter in regard to the report that Banks was authorized to supersede him. Gen. Grant thinks it has no concern him or effect his reputation.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—The motion for new trial in the Twitchell case was rejected and sentence of death pronounced.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 30.—The jury found a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree in the case of William Ryder for the murder of his wife in March last.

New York News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The Chamber of Commerce to-day addressed the following resolution: That a committee of five be appointed, with instructions to prepare for the consideration of the Chamber at its next regular meeting a memorial in the resumption of specie payment, with the following instructions: 1st, That the public debt shall be paid in gold. 2d, That there shall be no further issue of paper money. 3d, That there shall be no contracts made for legal tenders to the amount of $10,000,000 per annum until specie payment shall be resumed. 4th, That gold contracts must be made legal. 5th, Forbidding all secret sales of Government gold bonds. 6th, Making it a point to loan money on legal tenders or national bank notes. 7th, To grant no more subsidies. 8th, To secure an equitable distribution of national honors and economy in the collection department. 9th, To apply $140,000,000 annually in gold received from customs to pay interest and for the reduction of the national debt.

Billiard Match.

MONTREAL, Jan. 29.—The billiard match last night, between Foster and Dion, was won by the latter. The score stood 1,200 to 1,116. The game was very exciting.

The Pedestrian on his Tour.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Weston, the pedestrian, has reached Bellows Falls, Vermont, on the walk from Bangor to St. Paul, Minnesota, and back, a distance of 1,900 miles.

Arkansas Affairs.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 28.—The Senate tabled a resolution to furnish protection to persons driven from their homes on account of politics.

The House rejected a resolution to investigate charges of lawlessness in Warren and some other counties.

The House also rejected a resolution appointing a committee to go to Washington to confer with Congress, with a view to allowing negroes in the Legislature.

Central America.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The *Atlanta*, from Panama the 20th, has arrived.

The expedition that went in search of gold to the Ocean Islands, has returned unsuccessful and disgusted.

Frequent earthquakes occurred in Guatamela during December.

War is probable between San Salvador and Honduras.

Nothing is known in Honduras of the projected railway talked of in New York.

An unsuccessful attempt was made on the life of President Guaman, of Nicaragua.

Nothing is known of Cushing's mission.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Later advices received from Paraguay via Rio Janeiro, say the town of Augusturia, to which the Paraguayans retired after the battle of Valetta, was soon after captured by the allied forces. Lopez had fled with the remainder of his army. Gen. McMahon accompanied Admiral Davis to Buenos Ayres.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—An invitation has been tendered to Reverdy Johnson to dine with the corporation authorities of Glasgow in February, and the invitation has been accepted.

C. S. Minister Tuckerman, in a speech delivered at a public dinner at Athens yesterday, expressed his kindest feelings of the American nation for Greece, and pledged the cordial sympathy of his Government for the Greeks in the anticipated trouble with the Turks.

MADRID, Jan. 29.—It is stated that members of the Provisional Government favor Duke de Montpensier for the Spanish throne. The Provisional Government has issued an address to the nation in which they decline to take active steps against reaction, and declare they are closely watching, and, if necessary, will combat it. Religious questions are left to final disposition by the Constitutional Cortez, to which they also refer the petition relative to the abolition of slavery. The Diplomatic Corps have addressed to Government a protest against the treatment of Papal nuncio. It is said that members now favor Duke de Montpensier for King.

Archbishop Burrgis has been arrested and is now in the custody of the military. A proclamation of general amnesty of the insurgents of Porto Rico has been issued.

TRIESTE, Jan. 29.—A fire occurred in the business part of this city last night. The Custom House and several Government warehouses were destroyed.

ATHENS, Jan. 29.—It is reported that Burgois, Prime Minister, has resigned. The action of the King of Greece upon terms submitted by the present Paris Conference is considered uncertain. Nothing definite as to his intentions relative to the matter is yet known.

OUR SAN FRANCISCO DISPATCH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—Last Sunday the Clear Lake Water Company commenced suit against Jacob Bowen and one hundred and seventy-seven others for $200,000 damages sustained by the destruction of mills, dams and dwelling houses by defendants at Clear Lake in November.

A boarding house on Kearney street was opened by *burglars with skeleton keys yesterday, and a* large quantity of jewelry taken. A young lady school teacher came home and found one man in her room. She saw him, but he broke and fled. R. C. McCormick, Governor of Arizona, recently elected delegate to Congress, sailed on the Panama steamer this morning.

Joseph Morris, arraigned in the U. S. District Court on charge of forgery of evidences of citizenship, etc., was released on his own recognizance in one thousand dollars. Mathew Tarpey, same charge, bail fixed at two thousand dollars. Tarpey is also charged with disposing of evidence to John Dunn and Thomas Monahan. Bail in each case, $2,000.

Heavy rains have done considerable damage in the western addition. Its roads have been gullied and wash away in many places. At Mission and 19th streets the crossing has been gullied out to a depth of ten or fifteen feet, carrying the macadam into Lake McCoppin.

Yesterday in the County Court a certificate of incorporation of Brod & Silver Mining Co. was filed, to mine in White Pine district. Capital stock $500,000 in $10,000 shares of 500.

Steamer *Golden City* sailed for Panama at noon to day, with 174 passengers and $38,000 treasure.

The San *Francisco Gas Company have declared* a dividend of one per cent. of $30,000, payable Monday.

Sales at the San Francisco Stock and Exchange Board, for the week ending last night, amount to one million eight hundred thousand dollars.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—The recent storm washed away a considerable portion of the track between Vallejo and Sacramento. The morning train from Sacramento was delayed several hours. Passengers for San Francisco were compelled to to return to Sacramento and make the trip by boat. The railroad track was washed away at Suisun creek and Bridgeport, and doubtless several days will be required to make repairs.

The Western Union Telegraph Company have given a contract for laying a line from Ruby Valley to White Pine, which is expected to be completed and in operation in about six weeks.

The Board of Police Commissioners yesterday met and swore twenty nine new policemen.

The steamer *Chesapeake*, via Benecia, January 28th, reported the schooner *Kenjockety*, Captain Peter Stevens, loaded with railroad iron for the Central Pacific railroad and bound to Sacramento, capsized on the afternoon of the 28th, at five o'clock in San Pablo Bay. Three men were on board and with great *difficulty, as the sea was run*ning very high, the captain and one man were picked up. The other, Andrew Nystrauss, was drowned. The steamers *New World* and *Chico* both came to assist but too late to be any good for the unfortunate man. Slick, mate of the *Chesapeake*, had a narrow escape, being knocked overb oard from the boat in attempting to save one of the men, but was rescued by the boat's crew. The men saved were carried through to Sacramento.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—Pat Hunt, a well known omnibus proprietor formerly, died yesterday.

Nine Chinamen have been arrested upon charge of conspiracy to murder four other Chinamen. Ah Kow was to do the work, and began it by killing Chinaman number one last week.

John McClure and Barney Murry were arrested yesterday upon the charge of arson.

To day the conductors on the Market Street Railroad have been furnished with the nippers and coupon tickets on the same plan the other street railroads.

Five ocean steamers came in this forenoon, as follows: *Pacific*, from [illegible]; *Constitution*, from Panama; *Cleopatra* from [illegible]; *Golden Fleece*, from Santa Cruz; *Apex*, from Portland.

A private telegram, dated Sydney, Jan. 24, was received Saturday by way of Europe, representing the grain harvest in Australia abundant, and quoting wheat at 4s 6d per [illegible], an unusually low figure.

Monetary.

Gold comes through to-day at M[illegible]

Sterling is steady at 109½@11[illegible]

Legal tenders are quiet at [illegible] and 74½ selling.

New York and Liverpool [illegible].

To day's New York telegrams [illegible] California wheat at $2 50@2 60. Flour [illegible].

LOST!

$50.00!!

BY NOT BUYING MY BOOTS AND SHOES at

KAST & CAHALIN'S

Philadelphia Boot Store.

No. 114 Front Street.

Opposite McCormick's Book Store, Portland, Oregon.

j9tf

Book Bindery,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE W. VOLUM,

114 Front street Portland, Oregon.

Over Philadelphia Boot and Shoe Store.

HAS FACILITIES FOR EXECUTING EVERY variety of work in the [illegible] line, and their establishment in Oregon, at prices that cannot fail to suit the patron. Magazine, Newspaper and Music bound in any style. All [illegible] cannot fail to suit the patron. Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

OYSTERS!!

I WILL OPEN TO-DAY A FINE LOT of

NETARTS BAY OYSTERS!

These Oysters are known to be the best flavored ones in the Pacific Coast.

C. A. BURCHARDT.

EDWIN HEATHFIELD,

(For the past seven years with Messrs. Robinson & Co.)

DRUG AND COMMERCIAL BROKER,

425 Battery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

COMMISSIONS AND CONSIGNMENTS respectfully solicited. [illegible]

VELOCIPEDES,

All Kinds and Sizes,

For sale or made to order by

PALMER, KNOX & CO.

GOLDEN STATE IRON WORKS,

79 FRONT ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

Parties having [illegible] please return and exchange for [illegible] Mission Street, between 2d and 3d.

POWDER AND SHOT for sale by

[illegible]

Proposals.

BY AUTHORITY FROM THE DEPARTMENT Commander, Sealed Proposals will be received up to noon on the 20th day of [illegible], 1869, at this Office, and at the office of the Assistant Quarter-master, at the U. S. Military Camp on [illegible] Island, W. T., for the carrying, by steamer, [illegible] Express, Troops, Employes and Military Supplies of the United States, except heavy Ordnance, [illegible] Victoria, B. C. and the U. S. Military Camp on San Juan Island, W. T., for one year or less, at the option of the Department Commander. Service to be performed once a week on such day thereof as may be designated by the Commanding Officer of said Camp.

Further particulars can be learned by application at this Office, or at the Office of the Acting Assistant Quartermaster at Camp San Juan Island, W. T.

A. R. EDDY,

Brt. Col. Chief Quartermaster Dept't Columbia.

Office Chief Quartermaster's Dept't Columbia, Portland, Oregon, Jan. 26, 1869. feb2dt

LOST!

$50.00!!

BY NOT BUYING MY BOOTS AND SHOES at

KAST & CAHALIN'S

Philadelphia Boot Store.

No. 114 Front Street.

Opposite McCormick's Book Store, Portland, Oregon.

j9tf

NEW TO-DAY.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INS. COMPANY,

OF NEW YORK,

Incorporated 1842.

Assets $30,000,000 Cash.

THIS OLD AND WELL ESTABLISHED COMPANY will issue Policies payable in COIN or CURRENCY on and after Feb. 1st, 1869.

HEATH & WEST,

feb2dtf Agents for Oregon.

WOOLEN GOODS.—10-4 SHEETING Flannels, Grey Flannels, 4-4 Shaker Flannels, Opera Flannels in white, black and colors, Welsh Flannel, Domestic Flannels, All Wool and Half Wool Shaker Flannels, French Cloth Flannel, Silk Warp Flannels, Shirting Flannels, Cloakings, Tweeds, Jeans, Knit All Wool Underwear, for men and women; Knit Skirts, Socks, &c. &c. For sale by

JOHN WILSON,

feb2dtf 119 Front street.

LINSEED OIL,

RAW AND BOILED, GUARANTEED PURE—In Gallons—in Barrels and Tins.

HODGE, CALEF & CO.,

Dealers in Drugs, Paints, Oils and Glass,

97 FRONT STREET.

LAFONT & WARD'S

MINSTREL AND VARIETY TROUPE!

AFTER A LONG JOURNEY THROUGH CALIFORnia and British Columbia has arrived in Portland, and intend to give one of their Classic Entertainments

At Oro Fino Hall,

On Wednesday Evening, Feb. 3, 1869.

LOOK AT THE ARRAY OF TALENT!

Mr. J. H. O'Neil, Irish Comedian and Negro Delineator;

Mr. George Pearce, Banjoist, and General Performer;

Mr. John Everest, Violinist;

Master Rainor, Tenor Singer;

Mr. Foster, Champion Clog Dancer of the Pacific Coast;

Mr. Pete Emerson, the great Song and Dance man.

Senor Carbola, Pianist, and General Performer.

Mr. James Coulter, General Performer.

ALONG WITH THE INIMITABLE

NED WARD, and TOM LAFONT!

Box Office will be open from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M.

Dress Circle or Parquette	50 cts
Reserved Chairs	75
Gallery	25

feb2 dtf

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A. R. EDDY,

Brt. Col. Chief Quartermaster Dept